Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SOCIETY AFFAIRS

NEW YORK SECTION

A meeting, the third and last of the season, was held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, on February 19, 1919, 61 members and guests being in attendance. The chairman of the Section, W. W. Brush, presided. Charles R. Bettes was elected a member of the Board of Governors for a five-year term. The following papers were presented: "The Chloramine Process as Applied to the Catskill (Esopus) Water," by Dr. Frank E. Hale; "Water Purification Trucks," by Wm. J. Orchard; "Notes on Utility and Performance of Compound Meters," by Fred B. Nelson.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS SECTION

The eleventh annual meeting of the Illinois Section opened at the University of Illinois, Urbana, at 9 a.m., March 25, 1919. All sessions, except the evening meeting, March 25, which was held at Hotel Beardsley, were held in the Engineering Lecture Room of the University. The attendance was 30 members and 31 guests. The following papers were presented:

March 25, morning session. Welcome, by Prof. A. N. Talbot; report of the secretary, by G. C. Habermeyer; report of the treasurer, by H. E. Keeler; "Water Softening," by M. F. Stein; "Lime Softening of Water and the Use of Sludges as an Aid Thereto," by W. A. Sperry; "Treatment of Water of High Silica Content," by O. M. Smith.

March 25, afternoon session. "Financing Purchase of the Quincy Waterworks Plant," by W. R. Gelston; "Typhoid Fever at Moline," by M. C. Sjoblom; "Operation of Moline Filtration Plant," by A. E. Anderson; "Differentia of B. Coli," by Everett Judson; "Stream Pollution," by H. B. Ward; "New Well of Large Capacity at University of Illinois," by M. L. Enger; "Treatment of Water to Prevent Growth of Crenothrix," by F. C. Amsbary; "Chloramine and Crenothrix," by W. F. Monfort.

March 25, evening session. "Letters from the Front," read by W. W. DeBerard; "Porto Rico," (illustrated), by C. B. Burdick; "Water Supply Work in the Advance Section, Service of Supplies, France," by H. E. Babbitt and H. F. Ferguson.

March 26, morning session. "Fatigue of Metals," (motion pictures), by H. F. Moore; "Water Supply Problems of Our State Institutions," by F. J. Postel; "Problems of the State Department of Public Health during the War," by H. P. T. Matte; "Quality of Water in Illinois Streams," by M. E. Jewell; "Unusual Ground Water Supply Conditions at Baton Rouge, La.," by L. R. Howson.

March 26, afternoon session. "The Selection of a Site for an Industrial Housing Development," by P. E. Green; "Old Hickory Powder Works Water Supply," by O. E. Bulkeley; "Testing Stations for Water Supply," by W. T. McClenahan and R. S. Rankin; "Cost of Pumping Through Pipe Lines," by G. C. Habermeyer.

The following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS: Our former President, Captain Paul Hansen, and our former Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Bartow, and a number of other valued members of this Association, are at present serving or have served with the American Expeditionary Forces,

Be it Resolved by the Illinois Section of the American Water Works Association in convention assembled on this, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1919, that the heartiest commendation and appreciation of their services and sacrifices be extended to them, for upon such unselfish service the world war was won.

The members present at this meeting trust that those who are yet absent, may be permitted to be present at the next session of the Association in full health and strength.

Be it Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be presented to each member of this Association who thus served or is serving our country, and, also, that it be incorporated in the minutes of proceedings of the Association.

OSCAR E. BULKELEY,
HENRY RINGNESS,
F. C. AMSBARY,
Committee on Resolutions.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the morning session on March 26, as follows: Chairman, W. E. Lantz; vice-chairman, F. C. Amsbary; treasurer, H. E. Keeler; trustee, H. M. Ely.

The report of the secretary, G. C. Habermeyer, stated that during the war it was not possible for some members to give much of their time to the affairs of the Section and naturally there had been a decrease in number of members. The largest membership of this Section was in 1916, when there were 129 active and 14 associate members. The largest membership in the Illinois Water Supply Association was in 1914, when there were 275 active members and 35 associates. Of the active members 162 lived in this state. The list published last September shows 103 active, 3 corporate and 15 associate members. Considering the past, the secretary reported that it should be possible to secure a considerable addition to the membership this year.

The report of the treasurer showed that the Section had no unpaid bills. The expenses of the annual meeting, about $75, could be paid as soon as the bills were received.

BOOK NOTES

Flow of Water through 1½-Inch Pipe and Valves. By Frederick W. Greve, Jr. Engineering Experiment Station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; paper, 6 x 9 inches, 21 pages.

The results of 270 experiments with 40-foot lengths of commercial black pipe and with gate, globe and check valves, are given. They show larger rates of discharge than those reported by Weisbach, for gate valves.

Hydraulic Experiments with Valves, Orifices, Hose Nozzles and Orifice Buckets. By Arthur N. Talbot, Fred B. Seely, Virgil R. Fleming, Melvin L. Enger. Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; 6 x 9 inches, 60 pages, paper, 35 cents.

The first of the four papers in this report described a series of tests on the loss of hydraulic head in 1-inch and 2-inch gate, globe and angle valves. It was found that the loss of head, as the valve is closed from a wide-open position, varies comparatively little until the valve is half closed, after which the loss with globe and gate valves increases rapidly and is considerably larger than that of the angle valves. The second paper gives the results of tests of the flow through small submerged orifices at low velocities. These results show that the coefficient of discharge of circular and square orifices of over 10 square inches area is about 0.6, and that of rectangular orifices is somewhat larger. The third paper gives the results of tests of the discharge of 1½-inch hose and conical nozzles

$\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{7}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, such as are used for interior fire protection. The fourth paper describes the orifice bucket for measuring the discharge from deep well pumps and for similar purposes.

CONVEYANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER FOR WATER SUPPLY. By Edward Wegmann. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co.; cloth, 6 x 9 inches, 663 pages, $5.00.

This treatise covers aqueducts, pipe lines and distributing systems, and the author hopes to supplement it with another volume on the collection and storage of water.

Part I contains three chapters on the consumption of water, the flow of water in aqueducts, and the flow of water through orifices and pipes. In it he proposes a new formula, devised in collaboration with Albert Ahrens, Jr., for the flow through clean cast-iron pipes. It is $v = 182.5\ r^{0.723}\ s^{0.539}$. It was deduced from a study of 260 experiments, weighted according to the care and accuracy of the investigations.

Part II, on design and construction, describes various types of mains and the stresses arising in water pipes, flexible joints, submerged pipes, gates and valves, hydrants, intakes, aqueducts, service reservoirs, standpipes and tanks, fire protection, high-pressure distribution systems, and distribution systems.

Part III, devoted to maintenance and operation, describes service pipes and connection, cleaning mains and aqueducts, thawing pipes and hydrants, leakage, durability of mains, electrolysis, appliances used by pipe gangs, water waste, pitot tube gaging, water meters, and recording instruments.

There are five appendices, giving specifications for cast iron pipe, hydrants and valves, structural and sheet steel, tables of fire streams and of steel and riveted steel pipe, and the underwriters' requirements for fire streams.

THE RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN MASSACHUSETTS. By Edmond Earle Lincoln, Ph.D. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.; cloth, 5 x 7$\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 484 pages.

This book gives the results of an investigation of municipal ownership of public utilities. The municipal electric lighting plants of Massachusetts were chosen for the study because the author considered that only in the case of the electric lighting plants of

Massachusetts are there reasonably comparable data of municipal and private plants extending through a period of years. The purpose of the author is to show how future studies of this character may be conducted satisfactorily, "rather than to make any startling contributions to an already overworked field." His first chapter is a survey of the literature of municipal electric lighting in this country, which is criticised freely. The second chapter outlines the Massachusetts laws regarding lighting plants and the work of the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners. The third chapter explains the author's methods of comparing municipal and private lighting.

In the fourth chapter the author takes up in detail the analysis and comparison of physical statistics. He differentiates between generating plants and purchasing plants, the latter buying current from a generating plant. He reports that the physical development of private generating plants has been more active than that of the public plants, but the contrary is true of the physical development of purchasing plants.

Chapters five to eight inclusive discuss financial statistics. Because of unsatisfactory accounting methods, the author reports that entirely comparable figures regarding investment in generating plants are not available; what he gives shows that the actual cash investment is more rapid with private than public plants. The net rates of municipal and private plants are stated to be about the same, although the maximum schedule rates of the companies are higher than those of municipal plants. In a general way, the author concludes that the financial aspects of generating plants furnish "little in the rates and less in the investment policy to cause us to feel optimistic on the subject of municipal ownership in the cases studied." So far as purchasing plants are concerned, there has been far greater economy in investment in the municipal plants than in the companies, and the latter seem to have an unnecessarily high unit operating cost. The rates charged by the municipal plants of this type are considered too low.

In the ninth chapter the author asserts that while wages are the same under private and public ownership, the efficiency of labor is greater under company ownership. The tax rates in cities owning their lighting plants have increased more rapidly than in cities served by private companies. The author states that while cities owning purchasing plants seem content with the service in most cases, there is considerable dissatisfaction in the case of municipal generating plants. He ascribes much of the success of municipal ownership to the supervision of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners.

In the tenth to thirteenth chapters, inclusive, the author gives the results of his personal investigations of the plants. Finally, in the fourteenth chapter, he gives his conclusions which he eventually summarizes as follows: "Only the simplest and the well-seasoned enterprises are at all suitable for public operation; and even these are in grave danger of becoming less efficient than they would be in private hands. Though political expediency or social necessity may sometimes momentarily outweigh all economic considerations, it still seems inherent in the nature of things that private industry must continue to show the way."

The book closes with a voluminous bibliography and a large collection of tables. It is one of the series of economic and social studies which were made possible by the Hart, Shaffner & Marx prizes, substantial sums awarded for particularly meritorious monographs of this nature.